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**Programme planning**

# Proposed strategic framework for the period 2006-2007

## Part two: biennial programme plan

## Programme 13
## International drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice

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## Overall orientation

13.1 In the United Nations Millennium Declaration the General Assembly established the achievement of sustainable development as an aim of the Organization. Sustainable development has many dimensions. It requires that the resources of the planet be shared so as to promote human dignity. It further requires good stewardship of those resources so that future generations may inherit a better world. Sustainable development also entails the improvement of human security, including freeing individuals from the burden of "uncivil" behaviour. This aspect is at the core of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), which is mandated to assist Member States in their struggle against illicit drugs, crime and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. In the Millennium Declaration, Member States also resolved to intensify efforts to fight transnational crime in all its dimensions, to redouble the efforts to implement the commitment to counter the world drug problem and to take concerted action against international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

13.2 The policy directions of UNODC are grounded in: (a) the international drug control conventions, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the international legal instruments against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations; (b) key resolutions of legislative organs, in particular General Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991, establishing the crime prevention and criminal justice programme, and resolutions 45/179 of 21 December 1990 and 46/185 C of 20 December 1991 on the drug control programme; (c) the twentieth special session of the General Assembly on countering the world drug problem; and (d) the Millennium Declaration.

13.3 The three pillars of the UNODC work programme are:

(a) Research and analytical work to increase knowledge and understanding of drug and crime issues and to expand the evidence base for making policy and operational decisions;

(b) Normative work to assist States in the ratification and implementation of international treaties, the development of domestic legislation on drugs, crime and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and the provision of secretariat and substantive services to the treaty-based and governing bodies;

(c) Field-based technical cooperation projects to enhance the capacity of Member States to counteract illicit drugs, crime and terrorism.

13.4 Globalization has created an environment where illicit drugs, crime and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations can flow easily across borders. The gains to be had from open trade and the free flow of public goods are offset, however, by the globalization of threats to human security. The interventions of UNODC are therefore designed to contribute to the following outcomes:

(a) Governments will be better equipped to fulfil and implement their obligations under the international treaties, in particular through effective judicial cooperation, prevention and countermeasures against illicit drug production, trafficking and abuse, human trafficking and other forms of organized crime, money-laundering, corruption and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations;

(b) Decisions by policy makers will be more evidence-based, relying on more extensive and intensive knowledge of issues related to illicit drugs, crime and terrorism;

(c) Civil society and public opinion will be more firmly committed to action against the illicit drug and crime problems, relying on greater awareness and understanding of the issues.

13.5 In pursuing its objectives, UNODC will make every effort to integrate and mainstream the gender perspective, particularly in its projects on prevention, the provision of alternative livelihoods and human trafficking.

## Subprogramme 1
## Research, analysis and advocacy

**Objective of the Organization**: To increase knowledge and understanding of drug and crime issues and to increase support for the prevention and reduction of illicit drugs and crime.

| Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat | Indicators of achievement |
|---|---|
| (a) Increased use of the evidence base by the international community to counteract drug and crime problems | (a) (i) An increase in the use and number of citations of UNODC publications, technical reports and statistics<br>(ii) An increase in the number of page views and downloads from the web site |
| (b) Better quality drug testing and forensic laboratories at the national level | (b) An increase in the number of countries establishing or strengthening operational capacity to enable forensic laboratories to provide scientific support to national authorities |
| (c) Increased support for national drug control and crime prevention activities | (c) (i) An increase in the number of partnership and funding agreements with Governments, foundations, non-governmental organizations and private sector entities<br>(ii) An increase in the number of joint programmes with partner organizations |
| (d) Increased public awareness of issues related to drugs, crime and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations | (d) (i) The number of visitors to the web site<br>(ii) The number of stations that broadcast information on drugs and crime |

**Strategy**

13.6 The Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs is responsible for the subprogramme. The strategy for achieving the objective will include the following main elements: (a) providing timely and accurate statistics and analyses of the world

drug and crime problems; (b) expanding the evidence base for policy-making; (c) providing drug testing and forensic expert services; (d) evaluating projects, programmes and the impact of interventions; (e) developing strategic planning and analysis; (f) achieving a better balance between prevention and enforcement in programme planning and project development; (g) conducting policy dialogues with donor Governments, Member States, international organizations and private sector entities to mobilize resources; (h) reaching out to civil society, non-governmental organizations and international media; (i) carrying out targeted advocacy and communication activities, with emphasis on the media; and (j) coordinating with other United Nations agencies on issues related to drugs, crime and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

## Subprogramme 2
## Services for policy-making and treaty adherence

**Objective of the Organization**: To facilitate policy-making on issues related to drug control, crime and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and the ratification of and compliance with related treaties, conventions and international legal instruments, particularly the new conventions against corruption and transnational organized crime and the latter's protocols.

| Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat | Indicators of achievement |
|---|---|
| (a) Enhanced quality of services provided for decision-making and policy direction by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as well as for the implementation of the work of the International Narcotics Control Board | (a) (i) The percentage of members of the extended bureaux of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice expressing satisfaction, on a scale of 1 to 5, with the technical and substantive support provided by the Secretariat<br><br>(ii) The percentage of members of the International Narcotics Control Board expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of substantive secretariat services provided to the Board |
| (b) Increased number of countries that have ratified the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols and the international legal instruments against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations | (b) (i) The percentage of new ratifications of the United Nations Convention against Corruption in relation to the number of countries that had not ratified it at the beginning of the biennium<br><br>(ii) The percentage of new ratifications of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three Protocols in relation to the number of countries that had not ratified them at the beginning of the biennium |

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| | (iii) The percentage of new ratifications of the international legal instruments against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations in relation to the number of countries that had not ratified them at the beginning of the biennium |
| (c) Enhanced capacity of Member States to comply with the provisions of treaties and conventions on drugs, crime and the prevention of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations | (c) The number of countries that comply with an increased number of provisions of treaties and conventions on drugs, crime and the prevention of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations as compared with their level of compliance at the beginning of the biennium |

**Strategy**

13.7 The Division for Treaty Affairs is responsible for the subprogramme. The objective will be achieved by pursuing a multi-pronged strategy consisting mainly of: (a) promoting the ratification and implementation of the treaties and conventions on drugs, crime and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, especially by providing legal advisory, legislative and related institutional capacity-building support services and training; (b) strengthening the legal regime against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and cooperating closely with the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council; (c) promoting judicial cooperation among countries, especially in the areas of extradition and mutual legal assistance; (d) performing secretariat functions for the Conferences of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime; (e) providing technical and substantive support to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the United Nations crime congresses, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly; (f) assisting the International Narcotics Control Board to monitor and foster compliance by Governments with the international drug control treaties; and (g) coordinating and collaborating with other relevant actors, especially the institutes comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice network.

## Subprogramme 3
## Technical assistance and advice

**Objective of the Organization**: To sustainably reduce drug abuse, illicit drug production and drug trafficking, trafficking of human beings and other forms of transnational organized crime, including money-laundering and corruption.

| Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat | Indicators of achievement |
|---|---|
| (a) Strengthened capacity of Member States to deliver policies, strategies and actions in line with the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session devoted to countering the world drug problem in the six key areas of: drug demand reduction; the production, trafficking and abuse of amphetamines; the control of precursors; judicial cooperation; money-laundering; and the elimination of illicit crops | (a) (i) An increase in the number of countries delivering action-oriented demand reduction strategies aimed at achieving significant and measurable results in the reduction of drug abuse<br><br>(ii) An increase in the number of countries making use of the agreed cooperation mechanisms, legal instruments and modern investigative techniques to curb drug production and trafficking and related crimes<br><br>(iii) An increase in the number of countries applying effective and sustainable illicit crop elimination strategies<br><br>(iv) An increase in the number of concerned countries providing alternative development assistance to farmers in need<br><br>(v) An increase in the number of countries with:<br><br>a. Legislation that criminalizes the laundering of proceeds from all serious crimes;<br><br>b. The measures necessary to enable the authorities to identify, trace and freeze or seize the proceeds of crime;<br><br>c. An effective financial and regulatory regime that can deny criminals access to the proceeds of their crime |
| (b) Strengthened capacity of Governments to reduce the main forms of transnational organized crime, including human trafficking and money-laundering, in the framework of the commitments made by the Conference of States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime | (b) (i) An increase in the number of countries with national action plans to combat different forms of organized crime<br><br>(ii) An increase in the number of countries with task forces to implement the action plans |

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| | (iii) An increase in the number of countries with established specialized anti-organized crime and anti-human trafficking units |
| | (iv) An increase in the number of countries with provisions for the forfeiture/confiscation of assets and the protection of victims and witnesses |
| (c) Strengthened capacity of Governments to reduce the main forms of corruption in the framework of the commitments made by the Conference of States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption | (c) (i) An increase in the number of countries that have mechanisms for the recovery/return of assets |
| | (ii) An increase in the number of countries establishing anti-corruption agencies or units |
| | (iii) An increase in the number of countries implementing the Convention against Corruption |

**Strategy**

13.8 The Division for Operations is responsible for the subprogramme. The strategy for achieving the objective will include: the timely analysis of trends and the identification of emerging regional and global issues; the development and dissemination of best practices through pilot testing of new approaches and measures and desk research and publication of manuals and tool kits; the enhancement of national judicial systems; and the provision of assistance to Member States, upon request, in fulfilment of their international commitments through technical cooperation, including training, advisory services and equipment, focusing in particular on capacity-building in drug control and crime prevention, with special attention to the impact of drug- and crime-related problems on the population.

## Legislative mandates

*Conventions*

Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol

Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three Protocols (2000 and 2001)

United Nations Convention against Corruption (2003)

*General Assembly resolutions*

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| 46/152 | Creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme |
| 51/59 | Action against corruption |
| 51/60 | United Nations Declaration on Crime and Public Security |
| 51/191 | United Nations Declaration against Corruption and Bribery in International Commercial Transactions |
| 52/86 | Crime prevention and criminal justice measures to eliminate violence against women |
| S-20/2 | Political Declaration |
| S-20/3 | Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction |
| S-20/4 | Measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem |
| 53/112 | Mutual assistance and international cooperation in criminal matters |
| 55/2 | United Nations Millennium Declaration |
| 55/25 | United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime |
| 55/59 | Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century |
| 55/255 | Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime |
| S-26/2 | Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS |
| 56/95 | Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit |
| 56/119 | Role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders |
| 57/170 | Follow-up to the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century |
| 57/174 | International cooperation against the world drug problem |
| 58/4 | United Nations Convention against Corruption |
| 58/135 | International cooperation in the fight against transnational organized crime: assistance to States in capacity-building with a view to facilitating the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto |

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| 58/136 | Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting the implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism within the framework of the activities of the Centre for International Crime Prevention |
| 58/137 | Strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating trafficking in persons and protecting victims of such trafficking |
| 58/138 | Preparations for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice |
| 58/139 | United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders |
| 58/140 | Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity |
| 58/141 | International cooperation against the world drug problem |
| 58/205 | Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets to the countries of origin |

*Security Council resolutions*

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| 1373 (2001) | Anti-terrorism measures |
| 1377 (2001) | Declaration on the global effort to combat terrorism |
| 1456 (2003) | Declaration on the issue of combating terrorism |

*Economic and Social Council resolutions*

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| 1992/1 | Establishment of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice |
| 1997/27 | Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme with regard to the development of crime statistics and the operations of criminal justice systems |
| 1999/24 | Action to promote cooperation and the functioning of the clearing house on international projects in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice |
| 1999/25 | Effective crime prevention |
| 1999/27 | Penal reform |
| 1999/28 | Administration of juvenile justice |
| 1999/30 | Review of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: strengthening the United Nations machinery for international drug control within the scope of the existing international drug control treaties and in accordance with the basic principles of the Charter of the United Nations |
| 2000/15 | Implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power |

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| 2001/11 | Action to promote effective community-based crime prevention |
| 2001/12 | Illicit trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna |
| 2002/12 | Basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters |
| 2002/13 | Action to promote effective crime prevention |
| 2002/14 | Promoting effective measures to deal with the issues of missing children and sexual abuse or exploitation of children |
| 2003/25 | International cooperation, technical assistance and advisory services in crime prevention and criminal justice |
| 2003/26 | Prevention of urban crime |
| 2003/27 | Illicit trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna |
| 2003/28 | International cooperation in the prevention, combating and elimination of kidnapping and in providing assistance to victims |
| 2003/29 | Prevention of crimes that infringe on the cultural heritage of peoples in the form of movable property |
| 2003/30 | United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice |
| 2003/31 | Functioning of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice |

*Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions*

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| 42/4 | Guidelines for reporting by Governments on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action and on the progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008, as set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session |
| 43/2 | Follow-up to the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction |
| 43/3 | Enhancing assistance to drug abusers |
| 43/6 | Illicit cultivation |
| 43/9 | Control of precursor chemicals |
| 43/10 | Promotion of regional and international cooperation in the fight against the illicit manufacture, trafficking and consumption of synthetic drugs, in particular amphetamine-type stimulants |
| 44/2 | First biennial report of the Executive Director on the progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together |
| 44/14 | Measures to promote the exchange of information on new patterns of drug use and on substances consumed |

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| 45/1 | Human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in the context of drug abuse |
| 45/13 | Optimizing systems for collecting information and identifying the best practices to counter the demand for illicit drugs |
| 45/14 | The role of alternative development in drug control and development cooperation |
| 46/1 | Renewing emphasis on demand reduction prevention and treatment efforts in compliance with the international drug control treaties |
| 46/2 | Strengthening strategies regarding the prevention of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in the context of drug abuse |

*Commission on Narcotic Drugs joint ministerial statement*

Joint Ministerial Statement and further measures to implement the action plans emanating from the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, adopted at the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, held on 16 and 17 April 2003

*Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions*

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| 1/1 | Strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme |
| 4/1 | Succession of States in respect of international treaties on combating various manifestations of crime |
| 7/1 | Strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme |
| 9/1 | Strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme |